

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 33. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1812.

[Vol. 26.]

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH.  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

### NOTICE.

TO THOSE whom it may concern, that on Friday the fourth day of September next, I shall attend certain commissions of Jefferson County, to establish the beginning of an entry for sixteen thousand acres of land, made in the Surveyor's books of the said county, on the 19th day of December, 1782: beginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's fork, three hundred poles below Fromen's, where the same crosses the said creek, in order to take deposition &c. to establish the said beginning; and to do such other things as the law directs.

Wm. FLEMMING.

N. B. The said beginning is on Cedar creek, where the public road leading from Lewis's old town, to Mann's Lick, crosses the said creek.

Lexington, July 27th, 1812.

32—3t.

### FOR SALE.

A WAGON and four horses with the gear. The horses are well broke to the wagon or plough: I will take a small part in cash, and the balance in Beef cattle on foot; and corn payable this fall. I will sell the above property at valuation: for further information, inquire of the printer.

July 18, 1812.

33—4f

### FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter

Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE.

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31—tf Lexington, 24th July, 1812.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

### COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32

W. MENDELLE.

### BURGLARY.

WHEREAS my house on High Street was broke open on Friday night last, between the hours of 10 o'clock and day-break, and the under articles taken therefrom.

A pair Russia sheeting Pantaloons dyed copperas color, new.

A Gold Watch, out side case of Pinchback, capp'd and Jewelled—hung to a Silk Ribbon & a Key.

A blue home spun Cotton Coattee, button holes made with black silk.

A white home spun Waistcoat, raised rib.

A pair of red and white Worsted Suspenders—very old.

A drab country cloth Great Coat, old—the sleeves have been new since the coat was made.

A white spotted Dimity Waistcoat, single breasted, cut round at the bottom.

Two pair Nanken Pantaloons, marked U 2 and U 5, wide flaps and buttons at the side.

A green silk Umbrella, and a penknife (the point broke) and some cut money.

In order to bring the party or parties to justice, I will pay the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who will discover the perpetrators, so that they may be convicted.

Witness my hand, this 1st day of Aug. 1812.

32

WILLIAM MACBEAN

Clark County, scd

TAKEN UP by Solomon Dumford living on the waters of red river, ONE BAY MARE 10 years old, 15 & a half hands high, with a spot of gray hair in her mane between her ears; no brand perceivable. Appraised to \$40 before me.

May 29, 1812.

30\*—.

Jessamine County, scd.

TAKEN UP by William Organ, living on Hickman's creek, a little below Crickbaums saw mill, A BAY MARE, with a star in her forehead, a small saddle spot on the off side near the weathers, the off fore foot split up the hoof; the hind leg appears to be stiff on the same side. About 9 years old, and about 14 1-2 hands high, branded but not plain, it looks like I. P. Appraised to \$12. May 26th, 1812.

(A copy.)

JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.

### PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 29th day of August next inclusive.

#### IN KENTUCKY.

28. From Washington by Flemingsburg, Upper Blue Licks, and Slate C. Iron Works to Mount Sterling once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 2 p m and arrive at Mount Sterling on Friday by 6 p m. Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Washington on Sunday by 10 a m.

29. From Grayson to Butler c h once a week. Leave Grayson every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Butler c h by 6 p m. Leave Butler c h every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Grayson by 6 p m.

30. From Russellville to Isleville once a week. Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Isleville by 11 a m. Leave Isleville every Tuesday at 1 p m and arrive at Russellville by 7 p m.

31. From Nicholasville by the mouth of Hickman and Bellis's Mill to Danville once a week. Leave Danville every Friday at 4 p m and arrive at Nicholasville on Saturday by noon. Leave Nicholasville every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Danville by 2 p m.

#### NOTES.

1. The Post-master-general may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail loose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free-white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of November next, and continue until December 31, 1814.

#### GIDEON GRANGER,

Post-Master-General.

GENERAL-POST OFFICE,  
Washington City, June 12, 1812. 32

WAR-DEPARTMENT July 14, 1812.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States from the first day of June 1813 inclusive, to the first day of June 1814 within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the territory of Michigan, the state of Ohio north of the 41st deg. of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to take Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, south of the 41st deg. of latitude and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state N. Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops

are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Maryland, Delaware and the district of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee, Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

#### W. EUSTIS.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16, 1812. 33—law8w.

Marshal's Office, August 6, 1812.

IN Compliance with instructions from the Department of State, I have caused the law respecting Alien Enemies to be published in this day's paper. It is required that all British Subjects in the district of Kentucky, forthwith report themselves to the Marshal of said District. The report must be in writing, signed by the party, and nearly in the following form (varied as the case may be):

"I, A. B. a native of England, do hereby report myself to the Marshal of the district of Kentucky, and state, that I have resided in the United States of America about fifteen years, that I am about thirty years of age, that I have a wife and four children, (or any other family the party may have) that I am by trade a house carpenter, that at present I reside in Lexington and am now employed in the line of my profession, and that on the 10th day of June, 1812, I did make declaration in the Circuit Court of the district of Kentucky of my intention to become a Citizen of the United States. Given under my hand this day of 1812."

Should the party not have made application to Court preparatory to becoming a Citizen he will so state, or if it is his wish to become a Citizen he will also state it. In the town of Lexington, the report will be received by the Marshal in person. In the county of Franklin by John A. Mitchell Deputy Marshal, & in the county of Shelby by Plummer Thurston, D. M. Notice will be given of other appointments in due time.

#### ROBERT CROCKETT,

Marshal of the district of Kentucky.

#### AN ACT

Respecting Alien Enemies.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects to the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid;

the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, That aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the discovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects: and where no such treaty shall have existed, the President of the U. States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be, and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to deprive thereof, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons, to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien or out of the territory of the U. S. and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge, or justice ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker

of the House of Representatives,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President

of the Senate pro-tempore.

APPROVED, July 6, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

#### AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of the President shall issue.

H. CLAY, Speaker of

the House of Representatives,

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President

of the Senate, pro-tempore.

July 6, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Those printers in this state, authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, will insert this in their paper.

R. C.

#### LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority)

#### AN ACT

To authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause Treasury Notes for such sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding in the whole the sum of five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury Notes shall be reimbursed by the U. States at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face of the said notes, one year, respectively, after the day on which the same shall have been issued; from which day of issue they shall bear interest, at the rate of five and two-fifths per centum a year, payable to the owner and owners of such notes, at the Treasury or by the proper commissioner of loans, at the places and times respectively designated on the face of said notes for the payment of principal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury Notes shall be respectively signed, in behalf of the U. States, by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States: two of which persons shall sign each note, and shall each receive, as a compensation for that service, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every hundred notes thus signed by them respectively; and the said notes shall likewise be countersigned by the commissioner of loans for that state where the notes may respectively be made payable.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said Treasury Notes as

the President may think expedient in the payment of supplies, or debts due by the United States, to such public creditors, or other persons, as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid at par; And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expedient, on the credit of such notes. And it shall be a good execution of this provision to pay such notes to such bank or banks as will receive the same at par and give credit to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, on the day on which the said notes shall be issued and paid to such bank or banks respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said treasury notes, wherever made payable, shall be every where received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, and of all public lands sold by the said authority. On every such payment, credit shall be given for the amount of both the principal and the interest which, on the day of such payment, may appear due on the note or notes thus given in payment. And the said interest shall, on such payments, be computed at the rate of one cent and one half of a cent per day on every hundred dollars of principal, and each month shall be computed as containing thirty days.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person making payment to the United States in the said treasury notes into the hands of any collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, shall, on books kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every treasury note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive any of the said treasury notes in payment, shall, on payment of the same into the treasury, or into one of the banks where the public monies are, or may be deposited, receive credit both for the principal and for the interest, computed as aforesaid, which, on the day of such last mentioned payment, shall appear due on the note or notes thus paid in. And he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment, as aforesaid, to the day on which the same shall be paid by him, as aforesaid: Provided always, That no such charge or deduction shall be made with respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the United States, either by individuals or by collectors, receivers, or other public officers or agents, and which shall receive the same as specie, and give credit to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes on the day on which the same shall have been thus paid into such bank, on account of the U. S.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said commissioners are further authorized to make purchases of the said notes, in the same manner as of other evidences of the public debt, and at a price exceeding par, for the amount of the principal & interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. So much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt as the U. States are now pledged annually to pay and reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest and for the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the said notes. And so much of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated for making up any deficiency in the funds thus pledged and appropriated for paying the principal and interest as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise incident to the issuing of the treasury notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a treasury note aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely, forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any falsely altered treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed & adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

June 30 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.  
Member of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

SIR—The history of your life is in the mouths of men, and is recorded in the annals of your country. Intimate is the relation you have borne to her, and interesting the part you have acted in her great political drama. Your fortune has been materially different from that of the impotent and insignificant many, who are fated to pass over the stage unobserved, unregarded and neglected. Few personsages in this country have inspired a deeper interest, or attracted a more universal regard than yourself. Your political career, has been an object of unabated and unceasing solicitude to your countrymen. Influenced by a belief of your superior intellectual endowments, they anticipated its commencement with their most exalted hopes and expectations; inspired with an unbounded confidence in your integrity and patriotism, their praises and acclamations accompanied you far a season; but their confidence and admiration no longer pursue you, and you are likely soon to terminate it with their maledictions and detestation. Whence results this fatal reverse of fortune? From the malice of rivals, the perfidy of political friends, or the inconstancy of the people? Are you the innocent victim of a factious tribulation power, or an honoured sacrifice to the jealous as-tricism? The deluded partiality of your friends, and the obsequious flattery of your parasites, have led them to attribute your downfall to these and various other causes equally vain and unreal, and your fate, not a little unappositedly, has been compared with that of Cicero, the friend of his country's rights and the victim of lawless power; and that of Aristides, "to whom the unflattering voice of freedom, gave the noblest name of Just." But these are the visionary phantoms of deluded sensibility, and the guilty pretends of deliberate misrepresentation. A candid and dispassionate enquirer, discovers the real and efficient causes in your character and conduct, and finds your condemnation, in the deliberate and un-biassed decision of your country. This, sir, is an inquest which cannot be despised—this is a verdict which precludes an appeal.

The popularity which you once enjoyed, was founded in a basis not less honourable than solid. It was not the ephemeral applause of a giddy rabble, which flourishes to day, and re-signs its short-lived existence to to-morrow—but the invaluable esteem of a free and enlightened people, attesting their gratitude for your past services, and evincing their reliance on your future exertions. The decided support which you gave to the able administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the resolute defence which you made against the sacrilegious invasions of desperate faction, and the more alarming encroachments of the lawless despots of Europe, placed you high in the esteem of the good and the wise, and made you the admired favorite of the people. The praises of the republican party, bore a generous and unflattering testimony to your merit, and the rancorous abuse of the more violent of your political opponents, and of the minions of Britain, gave increased splendour to your fame—for the abuse of bad men is the highest praise. This was a proud elevation of glory. To what greater height could the most envious soul aspire? What can be more honourable, or what can be more grateful to a virtuous mind, than the impartial praise of an enlightened people, and the esteem of the virtuous, *consentientis laus bonorum, vox populi bene judicantis*. This is the glorious meed, which has in all ages and nations, stimulated large-souled men to struggle in the cause of their country. It is this, which encouraging man "to scorn delights and live laborious days," has given birth to the arts and sciences, inspired enquiry and winged philosophic research. It is this, which nerves the arm, and steels the heart of the patriot, and hurries him regardless of death, along the rough edge of battle; which makes dangers look small, converts mountains into mole hills, difficulties into incentives. It is indeed a noble prize, which cannot be pursued with too great ardour and assiduity—which cannot be preserved with too great watchfulness and attention. Rich is the man who possesses it, poor is he who has it not, but wretched, doubly wretched, is he who has lost it. In a moment of luckless desperation, when your judgment was low and your passions high, you "cast this pearl away as if it were a careless trifle." Miserable man! How sudden was your transition from virtue to vice, from the praises of your country to her curses, from her confidence to her distrust. You are a dreadful and warning example of human frailty and infirmity. No longer is your name mentioned with the voice of praise; no longer is it pronounced at our popular festivals. It stands erased from the records of glory, stigmatized with contempt, proverbial of treachery, emblematic of dishonour. Once honoured, but now despised; once formidable but now fallen—fallen almost beneath contempt; it graces the humble register of folly, and is only heard in scoffs and reproaches. You are now no longer the favorite of the people, the confident of the administration, nor the leader of Congress. Your popularity is forfeited, your confidence lost, your influence gone for ever. This is truly a lamentable reverse of fortune; and was not pity exclusively due to those who still have some remains of virtue, it would awaken the compassion even of those who despise you.

The inconstancy of the people, has ever been the subject of gloomy complaint and splendid declamation, with the open and insidious enemies of democratic governments. In their artful attacks on republican institutions, they have called forth every fancy-born horror of the mind, and every gloomy picture of a dis-tempered imagination, to darken and over shadow the popular character. The people have been portrayed as a hydra-headed monster, incapable of a constant attachment even to the most exalted merit—subject every moment to the rude influence of the worst passions, which often impel them into the most conflicting extremes, to subvert vice and depress virtue, to honour infamy and disgrace merit. These are arguments well worthy of the friends of despotism and the foes of human emancipation—arguments to which men in your situation are ever ready to resort, as a shield against the contempt of virtue and the indignation of mankind. Any man influenced by the least liberality of spirit, and supported by the least dignity of understanding, will at once perceive and acknowledge the falsity and absurdity of these suggestions. A people who have been in the least polished of the rust of barbarism, are susceptible of all the nicer feelings of attachment & generous confi-

dence—& when they discover a man worthy of their affections, they bestow them without any view to self interest & continue them with virtuous and steady constancy. Cardinal de Retz, than whom no man ever saw more, or was better able to judge of the world, observes in his Memoirs, that "credit amongst the people, when it has been long nursed up and cultivated, never fails if once it has taken any root, to stifle every petty opposition and prejudice, and even serves to cover a multitude of petty sins." Such is the opinion of a great man and a great politician, and I am induced to believe, that you yourself have been an evidence of its correctness. It will be one of the objects of some succeeding numbers which I shall publish, to prove, that you have deserted the people and not the people you; and that whatever may be the indignation with which they now regard you, that it is the just reward of your apostasy from those principles, and abandonment of those sentiments, with which you commenced your political career.

DECIUS.

## THE STRANGER, No. IX.

In the postscript to the eighth number of the Stranger, I, Gregory Grindstone, whose dulcet voice has long been drowned by the noise of war, promised the Fair of Kentucky to cause to be published a remonstrance against the influx of eastern wives, which I had lately received from the pen of the celebrated Miss Arabella Brash. How much soever I may be suspected by the illiberal Fair of tantalizing them with an agreeable promise which I never meant to fulfil, I can assure the world that it was my intention when I gave the notice, to have done what I proposed speedily; but the volunteering came on like an apoplexy and created more confusion in my cabinet than in any counting-house or mechanic's shop in all the town.

One morning about the first of May, Humphrey Sniggers was sitting with me in my room writing a most spirited commentary on Arabella's remonstrance, when the drum was heard in the street, and a little captain cried out "Who will go to Tippecanoe or Canada?" "I will," said Humphrey, dashing aside his pen and overturning the table in his progress. He was in the street in a moment, and stood erect near the drum with his neat rattle erected, musket fashion. This eccentricity surprised me, but surprise was increased to astonishment and dismay, when casting my eye towards Jerry's domicile, I saw Obadiah Squint and Solomon Squib coming post haste towards the drum. They ran up to the captain, and clasping him around the neck, told him they were candidates for glory. He told them to follow him and he would lead the way. Their prizes glowed with pleasure as they entered the ranks.

For a moment I was dumb. What! must my cabinet of worthies be slaughtered by savage Indians and slavish British before they have fought the good fight against domestic vice? Is no one left to aid thee Gregory? Gulliver Trip is dancing jigs with the Green river girls, and Jerry Broadbrim, since war news became so plenty, although his creed is not blood, is so much engrossed with politics that he will do nothing for morality—and what influence will I, a poor insulated stranger, have in this clannish country, unless I am powerfully supported by the talents of some of the residents.

I thought of volunteering myself and of letting the publication of these numbers rest. But after a little reflection I concluded it might be as well to remain in Kentucky. In times of war where neglect of our liberties is punished with the loss of them, it becomes one portion of the community to stand up manfully against domestic usurpation while the rest chastise our external foes. Thousands come forth to serve the country in war. As much success as their cause merits attend them—my poor exertions shall be given to keep all in order at home, and secure those poor fellows who brave the fire of the summer and ice of the winter, the blessings their fathers secured, that when the foe has fallen low, they may return to their homes with delight and enjoy the fruit of their toil.

These were my determinations, but war news and the cockades and plumes of the volunteers so much engrossed the public attention, that I thought it the wisest way not to intrude myself on the public notice, lest a total neglect might be the price of my presumption. As the novelty of these things is wearing away, and I will shortly be powerfully aided by Gulliver Trip, Esquire, who will return in a few days from his tour of observation through the southern parts of the state, I come forth to shew my honest self more to the world, diversifying my own observations for the present with the long looked for remonstrance of the angelic Arabella.

Mr. Gregory Grindstone,

May I please your reverence;

The fashionable fair of Lexington, and sundry other places in Kentucky, blushing with deep contrition for their unpardonable opposition to you, have deputed the undersigned to make atonement for all their follies, by candidly acknowledging them and praying forgiveness.

Thinking ourselves from our living in towns and enjoying an intercourse with all the eastern people, who come to the westward something extra to impose this belief on others, we abandoned the simple unbelieved manners of the west, and began to copy the customs and fashions of Europe and the eastern states. How successful we were in our imitations, you have already recorded; but after all our toil and application, to our great mortification we gain no compensation for our labours.

The young men of the east, whose hearts we wished to gain by the innovation, come among us but to ridicule us, and all the great ones of our own country inflated with our own spirit, import their wives from the eastward. This sir, is the evil of which we complain—the evil we wish you to rectify. Our ideas of life forbid us to yoke with the commonality of the country. The young men of the east do not want us, our gentry whom we thought fit to marry us, marry to the eastward, and we are left to languish in celibacy and grow old and ugly in despair.

The frequency of our members of Congress, merchants, &c. marrying in the eastern states, brought these prospects before our eyes. The wretched state of our affairs almost distracted us. For a time we were irresolute, but a number of us who are leaving our teens a little behind, determined to recant and beg you to recommend us to the favour of the public, and stop the evil.

One argument I beg leave to suggest to you. Tell the people how very unjust and derogatory to republicanism it is, that their representatives should prefer the products of another soil to those of their own. This will inflame the people—they will bring the great ones to their senses.

I will here subjoin two resolutions passed at our meeting, when we determined to address you.

Resolved, (the old belles all consenting, the young ones disapproving.) That the members of this meeting dismiss as soon as may be, the fashion of the eastern states and Europe, and endeavour to render themselves conspicuous,

rather by their erudition and acquirements suited to domestic life, than by shewing their skins. Resolved, that it be no longer esteemed infamous to notice young men of our own country in the common walks of life.

By the request of the meeting all these things are respectfully submitted to your reverence.

By your humble servant,

Arabella Brash.

G. Grindstone, Esq.

This paper shall pass without comment from me, as I have in my former numbers dwelt sufficiently on the ladies. I will however give the fragment of the commentary of Humphrey Sniggers, which he was composing when he heard the drum. It may be the last production of my worthy colleague which may see light, for if he is called to war, the desperate state of his bosom will drive him to the thickest fight.

Review &c. by H. Sniggers.

Arabella Brash, who has broken a score of west country hearts and never conquered an eastern one, has been deputed by many of the fair of Kentucky whose situations are similar to hers, to recant atlantic and transatlantic notions. This puts me in mind of a circumstance witnessed by my friend Obadiah Squint during his visit at the Greenville springs last summer. In the evening, after the ladies were tired of dancing, and the beaux too full of liquor to hold out longer, a timorous fellow from Frankfort was shewn to a cot in the ball room to sleep in. He was in a rage, and threw the cot out of the window, swearing most vehemently that nothing more than a neat feather bed was worthy of holding his corpus. He went to the landlord and said he would leave the place unless he had a good bed. "Do as you please" said the landlord, "you have choice of the cot, floor and stable loft, or you may have your horse and travel." His rage redoubled, and he paced the gallery in a fury, but his bones at length becoming weary, he hired a servant to take the cot in the house again, and quietly laid down in it. Mr. Squint said several days afterwards, and assures me that this little gentleman before his departure became quite enamoured of cots, and said princes were fools for not sleeping on them.

Thus Arabella and her myrmidons (their slaughter entitles them to the name) becoming tired of celibacy, make a virtue of necessity, and invite the west country men to their arms. But be not too easily their dupes, sons of the west, the smiles of eastern lads who have aped the monkeys of Europe, will make their resolves vanish into smoke and your claims to preference disregarded.

Oh vanity! vanity! garbage of life, when once thy poisonous influence has seized upon the mind, though you at intervals of returning sense may listen to the voice of virtue, yet it is the exertion of humanity to restore thy reign.

Brother batchelors & yunkers of the west! hard is the lot which the reign of fashion has assigned us—yet let us not give way to vice, let us still cling to the ark of the republic, and be entitled by our actions to form the vanguard of freedom. War threatens the land, and should our country draw on Kentucky's valor!"

Here the drum beat and to the captain's demand of who would go to Tippecanoe or Canada, Humphrey answered "I will," and rushed from my presence in the manner I have already related.

I have often insisted on his finishing his fragment, but all in vain. A kind of fatality has seized all our volunteers. Their whole thoughts are turned on war, and loudly they demand to be led against our foes. Holy, holy, patriotic ardour, long may it burn in the bosom of Americans! May the frivolities of luxurious life never so attach the Columbian youth to his home that he will refuse to march in its defence. I mistook the character of Americans when I doubted the Greek and Roman, were not to be found among them. True, many are overpowered by luxury and sink even below the foppings of Europe, yet far, far above the force that the world can oppose to us is the patriotic strength of America.

A few deductions from what has transpired in America since my last number appeared, shall be the subject of my next number. For the future I shall attend more to subjects of importance than I have for some time past, and so far as my capacity and information will aid me, produce something that may edify as well as amuse my readers.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Great as Washington, Jefferson and Madison—revered as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—so will be the Governors of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, if by their joint and separate efforts and perseverance, they make all for their country which it ought to receive out of the present war. While that lasts, there will be no high treason—no damning political sin, in a disposition to clear the ways, and improve the paths, which nature has laid out between Kentucky produce and its proper markets. Crimes of this kind will henceforth be passed over with impunity, if not with gratitude, even though a removal of those obstructions should thwart the views of British partizans—nay, though it should meet the spirit of rivalry and disapprobation of those seven states which voted instructions to John Jay for shutting up the Mississippi from Kentucky trade, for 25, or 30, or 50 years.

At length the period has come when the people of the western waters can go strong to their government, and strong to its war. And will they not eagerly seize on every fair opportunity to effect their future welfare and convenience?—Surely they will; and they all must know that such great opportunities are now offered them for the first time. They are now done with the Alleghany pack-horse trade for their exports and imports, and it is time to be done with the wagon trade, which is but a degree better. The Atlantic shoves its northern tides to bring down the European trade, by a short unplundered passage through the American Mediterranean (the Hudson's Bay) to the 50th degree of north latitude, and its southern tides will bear up the Asian, and southern trade above the 30th degree of same latitude; and every foot of the way between those latitudes has been occasionally navigated already, by the Mississippi, Illinois, Chicago, and Lakes Michigan and Superior—between which last and the Nelson or Moose Rivers, a canal will be needed, and some better connections between the Miami, Wabash and Illinois rivers with Lake Michigan,

to fit them for steam boats, and then the very middle of the north American continent will be the great thorough fare—the unplundered high way for trade between Europe and Asia. There the Oil, Fish, and Copper of the north, and the Hides, Fruits, and Spices of the south will meet, mix, and make ships, leather, and luxuries for half the habitable world. And will the inhabitants of these waters, forego those advantages? Will they agree to patch up a peace with their inveterate enemy, before this great highway is secured and forever established between their insidious foes, and the murdering savages? If not, they must attend to their business in their state, as well as their general government: though in this last they have a richer interest than their fellow-citizens elsewhere; because the representative form secures its patronage to the population, a majority of which already has, or soon will have its interests on the western waters: But the representatives, and above all, the executives for state governments should be selected from the most capable of those, who have heads accustomed to discern, and hearts long devoted to the good of their country: yet strange as it appears, there are some who seem to think otherwise.

Lycurgus, a respectable writer in the "American Statesman" of the 18th inst. says, the next governor of Kentucky "will have only to perform the same services as governor in time of war as in peace;" and then he goes on to enquire why this great noise about the Hero of King's Mountain, &c.—But why does he take this position, and make this enquiry? Is it to recommend some good man of moderate abilities who may do well enough for next governor, because he will have no arduous duties to perform—no uncommon advantages to improve for the good of his country? If these are the impressions he would make on his fellow-citizens he might as well give up the whole matter. They will judge for themselves, they know that much of their future welfare depends on their making a proper election; and a just sense of that solemn duty will lead them to the polls, steady to that important purpose.

H. H.

July 25, 1812.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

The American Russia—great Canadian world will now be ours. Although appraised upon oath, and depicted by froth, to be a country not worth our acceptance as a precious gift, it will be deemed and taken an inestimable prize by the American people. There, after a short western passage, Europe will find a happy asylum for her trade, in the Hudson's Bay, while Asia will interchange with her from the Gulf of Mexico, by the American steam-boats, which will crowd the lakes and water courses from the seas in the north to those in the south. Already those waters are occasionally navigated throughout the whole extent by the Mississippi, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, Superior, and Nelson, except only a small space between the last named river and lake; but, if the needful openings and improvements were even an hundred fold more expensive and difficult than they are, the magnitude and fertility of the country—the importance of passing the Asian and European trade through the middle of our continent, bringing on also the fish, copper, and oils of the north, and the beef, iron, and hides of the south, and widely exchanging and diffusing the blessings of plenty through numerous endless shores, in peace and quietude, would more than ensure that this great navigation way will be secured and completely opened, but if it were possible that further and greater security should be desired for the accomplishment of this work, it is had in the American form of government. The representative form forever secures its patronage to the people, the majority of whom either already have, or very soon will have their residence, or interests, on the western waters; and these, their representatives will have improved and connected until their great and happy country surpasses all others in convenience for trade and intercourse as much as it already excels them all in the form of its general government.

HUDSON MEXICANUS.

St. Louis, July 11th 1812.

At a general, and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district of St. Louis, convened pursuant to adjournment, and by public notice, at the court house, the following preamble, with the accompanying resolutions, submitted by their committee of seven, were unanimously approved and adopted.

With sensations of proud satisfaction in the conduct of the constituted authorities of our country; with feelings in perfect unison with those of our brethren throughout the U. States; we, the citizens of the town and district of St. Louis, hail the tidings, announced from the seat of the general government on the nineteenth of the last month. The grand, the all important crisis has, at length, arrived—a crisis, invoked by the ardent expectation, the longing wishes of an injured people, hallowed by the voice of patriotism, and the pledges of honor. We are at war with the most powerful nation on earth, yet—we rejoice! Posterity will consider it as fabulous; contemporary powers will call it infatuation and insanity that a people should hail, with acclamation and joy that event, which is in general, considered as the scourge of nations and the curse of God. In the history of our intercourse with England, however,

we find the solution of this moral enigma; the analysis of this strange and way ward sensation. From British outrage and wrongs, deep, damning and discrediting, we desire motives for our acquiescence, reasons for our exultation. The proffered cup of reconciliation has been indignantly dashed to the earth. The voice of honest expostulation, nay, that of whining entreaty has been contemptuously spurned. Under circumstances of continued offence and degradation, aggravated by every refinement on cruelty and treachery; beset by artifice, which it was impossible to evade; charged with an ambition, that was never indulged, and with practices that were never countenanced; having our institutions belittled by derision, and menaced by destruction, the quantum of warfare has been thrown down, and we rejoice that our government has taken it up. The sacred citadel of our nation's honor has been violated; the unwarrantable breach must be repaired, the foul stain must be wiped away, ere our indignation ceases, or our vengeance slumbers. The past wrongs of England we, from this day, cease to recount—against her future, we hurl haughty defiance.

In the spirit of this declaration, we consider that we owe it to our beloved country to meet the danger which menaces its existence; that we owe it to the government of our choice and approbation to furnish our proportion of that support, which may enable it to meet every emergency, and chastise every insult; that we owe it to the shades of our murdered, and to the sufferings of our imprisoned fellow citizens, to avenge their deaths and their wrongs; that we owe it to ourselves and to our children to preserve inviolate the charter of our liberties, and to transmit it, as well unsullied as unimpaired to posterity.

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, that we warmly participate in the feeling, and highly approve of the proceedings of our government on this awful and important occasion; that we repose an entire confidence in the executive magistrate of the union; that elevated as he is to the most enviable station of the world; enjoying, and supported by the voice of a free and high minded people, we entertain no doubt that he will terminate that gloriously, which he commenced so auspiciously.

Resolved, unanimously, that since the appeal has been made to war, we do hereby offer whatever sacrifice may be required of us of blood and treasure to heal the wounded honor, and regain the ravished rights, of our injured country.

Resolved, further, unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting, and this territory are due to our enlightened, patriotic and justly popular magistrate, Governor Howard; that we gladly recognise in him the capacity to discern, and the zeal to execute his duty; that we consider, that it is to his judicious circumspection, and vigilant forecast we are indebted for our present security from the merciless savages hovering on our frontiers; that our confidence in his future plans of protection and defence is complete; and that our co-operation will be prompt, as we trust, it will be successful.

Resolved, unanimously, that, as one object of this meeting was, to devise some plan of protection, and to procure some munitions of war for the defence of this town, and having understood from the Brigade quarter-master, that our faithful and alert chief magistrate had himself taken the subject into consideration, and maturing a plan for that purpose, our further attention to this object is, at present, unnecessary; and that we hold ourselves in readiness to execute, whatever he may project, to perform whatever he may recommend.

Resolved, unanimously, that having learned that several companies of volunteers belonging to the state of Kentucky, have generously offered their services to the governor, for the protection of this territory, the thanks of this meeting be offered to the said volunteers. The evils of our exposed situation are alleviated by the assurance, that we have, in our neighborhood, hearts to feel for our possible sufferings, and hands to relieve them.

Resolved, unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Paper of this place, and in one of the gazette of Lexington, (Ky.); and that a copy of them be transmitted by the chairman, to the President of the U. States.

Ch. Gravit, Chairman.

James F. Hull,  
Secretary to the meeting.

## REGULATIONS.

Established by the governor of Canada, respecting American subjects now in the province of Lower Canada.

FIRST. That all American subjects who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and also refuse to take up arms, must leave the country; unless they obtain the permission of his excellency the governor, to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their affairs.

SECONDLY. That American subjects, having visible property and of good character, and who will take the oath of allegiance (with the exception of not being obliged to bear arms against the United States of America) be allowed to remain without being compelled to bear arms against the said United States; but subject to leave the province whenever the government shall deem it necessary.

THIRDLY. That all Americans being immediate grantees of the crown, be allowed to remain, but to take the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consequently must bear arms.

FOURTHLY. That all American sub-



jects of good character holding lands from grantees of the crown, or from seigniors, if approved of by a committee consisting of not less than three members of his majesty's executive council, many remain on taking the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consenting to bear arms; but this oath must be taken at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, before the police magistrates.

FIFTIETH. Any American subjects of good character may, if approved by a committee of the executive council as aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the oath of allegiance and consenting to bear arms: the oath to be taken before the police magistrates as aforesaid.

SIXTIETH. That the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the proclamation of the thirtieth of June last, Government House, Montreal, 10th July, 1812.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.  
By his excellency's command,  
E. B. BRENTON, Assistant Secretary.

#### By Yesterday's Mail.

FORT WAYNE, July 21st. 1812.

On the 14th inst. the celebrated Miami Chief, the LITTLE TURTLE, died at this place, at the age of 65 years. Perhaps there is not left, on this continent, one of his colour so distinguished in council and in war. His disorder was the gout. He died in a camp, because he chose to be in the open air. He met death with great firmness. The Agent for Indian affairs had him buried with the honors of war, and other marks of distinction suited to his character.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort Wayne, to Major Wm. Ruffin, Post Master in this town, dated July 27, contains the following statement of hostile appearances among the Indians:—

"The Prophet and party, consisting of 70 Kickapoos, 20 Winnebagoes, 12 Shawnees and 2 Piankashaws, arrived here on the 12th inst. on a visit to see their new and good father, as they called him.

"The Prophet held out pacific doctrine to the Agent, disclaiming every thing like hostilities towards his white brothers; he requested the Agent to pay no attention to news of a contrary import, as it might interrupt his great and good intentions to maintain peace. Yet, while he was lulling the agent into a belief of the rectitude of his heart, two Indians arrived from Tecumseh (who is at Malden, and has espoused the cause of the British) with speeches to be circulated among the Indians, inviting them to be united for the purpose of assisting him in behalf of the British; accordingly, two other young men, of the Kickapoo tribe, were dispatched from this place by the Prophet for his town, to further the plan; in order to facilitate the business, they stole two horses from capt. Wells, the most valuable in the country. The two Indians that came from Malden, stole a horse in the neighborhood of the river Raisin, which gave out a few miles below this place. Two days after the Prophet dispatched those young men to his village, he and his party left here, which was the 22d."

Philadelphia, July 24.

British Licences.—Two days after the privateer Atlas, capt. Maffet, cleared the Capes of Delaware, she boarded under British colors the brig Tulip, capt. Monk, bound from New-York for Lisbon, having on board 1400 barrels of flour and some salt provisions. Capt. Maffet affected to be sailing under a British commission and threatened immediately to send the Tulip into a British port. He kept the delusion so well as completely to satisfy the captain of the Tulip that the Atlas was a British and not an American privateer. This conviction being produced, capt. Monk said he would satisfy capt. Maffet that he ought not to molest or detain him. He then informed him that he had despatches from Mr. Foster, and produced a British Licence. "These papers," said capt. Maffet, "are quite satisfactory, and now instead of sending you into a British port I will send you into the port of Philadelphia." He then put 5 men and a prize master on board; and the Tulip is now lying off Walnut street wharf.

We had heard of a contract made at New-York by Mr. Foster, and also one made in Philadelphia, to supply the British armies with flour, &c. under British licences; and we were in hopes that the ingenuity, enterprise and management of our privateersmen would discover the traitors who were thus adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Capt. Maffet deserves, and will have, the thanks of his fellow-citizens for the adroitness and judgment with which he captured the Tulip.

Boston, July 22.

We understand that General Dearborn leaves town for Albany this day, and the command of the Eastern District devolves upon Col. Boyd, who has signalized himself so importantly at the head of the 4th regiment.

The following copy of a letter received at the Navy Department will serve to relieve the anxiety which has generally been felt for the fate of the United States frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, since the report of her having been chased by a British fleet, on her passage from Lynnhaven Bay to an Eastern Port:

Constitution at Sea, off Nantucket, July 20, 1812.

SIR,

The Constitution is on her way to

Boston for your orders, having been chased by a British squadron off New-York and very near been taken. The chase continued three days and nights, by a line of battle ship, four frigates a brig and a schooner.

I shall call off Boston and write from there, and continue cruising in the bay until I hear from you

ISAAC HULL.

HON. PAUL HAMILTON.  
Secretary of Navy.

CHILICOTHE, August 8.  
LATE FROM THE ARMY.

On Tuesday last Capt. Sutton and lieutenant Vanhorne, arrived in this place with despatches from Gen. Hull to governor Meigs, requiring an additional reinforcement of 500 men from this state. These gentlemen left the army on the 29th ult. and by them we have been favoured with the following information:

The head quarters of the army were still at Sandwich. They have possession of the whole country from the river Thames or Trench to within 5 m. of Malden, a distance of about 70 miles. In addition to the flour and blankets, our army has taken 886 Merino Sheep.

On the 16th ult. about 300 men under the command of Cols. Cass and Miller, were detached to reconnoitre the British who were posted, 300 strong, at the bridge about five miles from Malden and 12 from Sandwich. After arriving near the bridge Cols. Cass and Miller detached Capt. Robinson's company to amuse the enemy, while they marched up the river about 7 miles and crossed at the ford for the purpose of surprising them and intercepting their retreat to Malden. Hopes were entertained that the whole of the British would have been taken; but capt. Robinson executed his orders so badly, that Cols. Cass and Miller were unable to gain their meditated position before they were discovered by the British. A slight skirmish, however, took place, but the detachment immediately charged on the enemy, who retreated precipitately to the Fort. In this skirmish the British lost 11 men in killed and wounded. One of the wounded men was scalped by the Indians, and his scalp taken to Malden; after which, an order was issued by the British to prevent the Indians from taking any scalps in future. After taking possession of the ground the enemy left, Cols. Cass and Miller ordered capt. Robinson to occupy the bridge and guard it that night—the rest of the detachment occupied the houses contiguous. During the night they were reinforced by the rest of the 4th regiment. The next morning the detachment reconnoitred the country around, but not finding any of the enemy they evacuated the bridge and returned to camp, without sustaining any loss.

Immediately after the detachment evacuated the bridge, the British repositioned themselves there with six pieces of artillery. On the 19th Col. M'Arthur was detached with major Trimble's battalion as a scouting party. They immediately marched for the bridge, and spent most of the day skirmishing, in which the British lost a number in killed and wounded. Col. M'Arthur had only two men slightly wounded. In the evening they were reinforced by Col. Cass with one battalion from his regiment and a field piece. The next morning they drew the whole up in order of battle in front of the bridge, and fired a few rounds, when the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading on them. The detachment then filed off and returned to camp all safe.

On the 24th Major Denny was detached with about 120 men as a scouting party; when arrived near the bridge, they were attacked by a body of Indians and compelled to retreat. In the skirmish major Denny lost six men, killed, wounded and missing—among the killed was Avery Powers, of Franklinton, quarter-master sergeant—among the wounded was James Foster, of this place. The Indians had about 16 killed.

We are informed that capt. Rouse from the mouth of Scioto, has been broke for his unsoldier like conduct, but was re-elected by his company.

Maj. Munson, who was accidentally shot, is fast recovering.

These gentlemen met capt. Brush's company, who left this place on the 21st ult. to escort the provisions, at Fort Findlay, all well and in good spirits.

It is with regret we have to record the death of DAVID SUTTON, jun. of Lebanon, son of capt. Sutton, one of the above mentioned gentlemen who was bearer of despatches for the governor, Mr. David Sutton was on his way to Detroit, about 12 miles beyond the river Raisin, when he was attacked by a party of Indians, and murdered in a most shocking manner. Four balls passed through his body, and seven thro' his horse; they then took of his scalp just above his ears all round the head, and gave him several strokes with the towahawk on the head and in the back. He was then stripped of his clothes and money, of which the inhabitants of the river Raisin supposed him to have had a considerable quantity when he passed through that settlement. In company with Mr. Sutton was a gentleman by the name of Reynolds, who was also shot with five balls, and mangled in the same inhuman manner. The inhabitants of the river Raisin generously brought them both back to the settlement and buried them with the honors of war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the City of Washington, to his lady in this town, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30th, 1812.

"A very serious and melancholy occurrence has taken place in Baltimore, a few days past, owing to an attempt to distribute, in that city, a violent paper, called the 'Federal Republican,' the office of which was demolished by some citizens of Baltimore, a short time since. Several federal gentlemen from Montgomery county, general Henry Lee, of Virginia, and some who lived at the scene of action, armed themselves in the house they intended to defend, as it is said, and in this situation, two or three of the citizens of the place, were killed. Enraged by this conduct, those out of doors were about to attack the house in which the armed men were, and for that purpose brought up a field piece, but before they could make it play, those in the house agreed to surrender to the civil authority. They were escorted to jail, as a place of the greatest security. The night before last, it is reported, that the mob, as they are called, boiling with indignation at the conduct of those in prison, who had been the means of the death of two or three of their comrades, broke into the jail and dreadful to relate, killed a number (12 the account states) of those in confinement.

Chilicthe Supporter.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 11.

We are highly gratified at the result of the election in this county, and anticipate an equally honorable triumph throughout the state. But few counties have been heard from—there is no doubt of the election of Col. Shelby, and in all probability by a majority of 15,000; the 10 counties below give him a majority of 6545.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

	GOVERNOR.	LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
Shelby	1564	518
Fayette	1398	101
Bourbon	991	276
Madison	482	274
Woodford	426	484
Garrard	1201	66
Mason	890	137
Harrison	566	133
Green	630	302
Lincoln	718	24
Bath		

REPRESENTATIVES.  
Fayette—J. H. Hawkins, D. Todd, J. Bledsoe.  
Nelson—Chas. A. Wickliffe, \* Thos. Hubbard, John Huston.  
Lincoln—George Murrell, \* John Withers.  
Garrard—John Faulkner\* (Senate) John Yantis, \* Johnson.  
Bath—Thos. Dye Owings.  
Montgomery—Henry Daniel, \* John Crawford.  
Franklin—J. Talbot, (Senate) M. D. Hardin.  
Woodford—W. B. Blackburn, W. S. Hunter.  
Madison—Saml. South, Wm. Kerley, Thomas C. Howard.  
Shelby—John Allen (Senate) Thos. Johnson, James Young, Peter Tinsley.  
Jefferson—Richard C. Anderson, jr. Henry Churchill.  
Harrison—Jos. Boyd, \* Geo. Picket.  
Bourbon—Aquila Parker, Henry J. Thornton, \* Thompson Ware.  
Fleming—Jos. C. Belt, \* Ben Mosby.  
\* New members.

### THE WAR.

The military movements in this section of the country have become interesting, and begin to wear an important appearance.

We have late intelligence from Gen. Hull—and we are informed of the surrender to the British, of the most important post of Michilimackinac; it was taken by stratagem, before the commander had been advised of the declaration of war—there were no lives lost.

Gen. H. thinking it probable an extensive combination of British and Indians might be formed above him, has determined to act on the defensive till a reinforcement from this state reaches his encampment. It will be observed from Gov. Scott's orders below, that three Regiments Kentucky Volunteers (about 1800 men) will assemble at New Port on the 20th inst.; in addition to this force, 300 regulars will move at the same time from this state; the whole to be joined in Ohio, by one hundred regulars, recruited in that state, and 500 militia, making a force of 2700, which will reach Detroit between the 10th and 15th of September. An attack will not be made on Malden before the arrival of this reinforcement—so that the Kentuckians, though not allowed to participate in the honor of first invading "His Majesty's" dominions, will at least share in the glory of conquering them.

Governor Harrison arrived in this place on Sunday evening. It is expected that the remainder of the Kentucky Volunteers will be ordered to the Indiana territory, and under the command of Gov. H. commence a campaign against the Indians on Lakes Michigan and Huron, and ultimately to co-operate with Gen. Hull in reducing Michilimackinac, which fort is remarkably strong and well supplied with ammunition. A strong force in that quarter would seem indispensibly necessary to guard the frontier against destructive predatory incursions from the Indians. Governor Edwards too, in Illinois, wants a guard, and must be protected.

We are convinced that nothing would so well please the volunteers of this state as to be placed under the command of Harrison—their unbounded confidence in his talents and skill will stimulate them under the severest hardships, and would undoubtedly lead them to perform feats of valor, that would do honor to our fathers.

### MARCHING ORDERS.

FRANKFORT, August 6, 1812.

SIR—Yourself with the rifle regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant John Allen—The 1st regiment of Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant John M. Scott, and the 5th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant William Lewis—all of the detachment from the militia of Kentucky, under the act of Congress of the 10th of April last, will march to join Gen. Hull in Canada—for which purpose, you, with the said regiments will rendezvous at Georgetown, in Kentucky, on the 15th inst. when and where you will receive further orders.

The men will furnish themselves with provisions and the necessary conveyance to the rendezvous at Georgetown. You will thence be furnished with provisions and the necessary means of conveyance for the residue of the march. Arrangements will be made for the arms, ammunition and camp equipage to be furnished at New-Port, if not sooner.

Should any of the companies reside contiguous to New-Port, so that it would be more convenient for them to make their first rendezvous there, you may at your discretion so order it: but not to be later than the 18th inst. so that they may be ready to join the detachment on their arrival at that place.

I have the honor to be  
your obt. servt.  
CHS: SCOTT.

By the Governor,  
FIELDING WINLOCK, Sec.  
Brig. Gen. JOHN PAYNE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, from his friend in Baltimore, dated July 27.

"Another mob has arisen in Baltimore. HANSON went down to Baltimore to issue the Federal Republican published in Geo. Town—the mob collected to prevent it. They were ordered to disperse by Hanson, and would not—they then fired and killed six, and wounded many others. They now dispersed, and Hanson and his party, many of whom went from Frederick and Montgomery to enforce its circulation; delivered themselves up to the civil authority, and at 2 o'clock at night, the mob broke open the jail and killed the following persons: Alex. C. Hanson, Wm. Schroeder, Jno. Thompson, Gen. H. Lee, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Charles Kilgrave, Henry Nelson J. E. Hall, Geo. Winchester, Mark Pringle, Dan. Murray, Rich. C. Crabb, Gen. James Lingam, Dr. Parry Warfield, G. Richards, Ed. Gwinn, David Hoffman, H. Bigelow, E. Gaither, Wm. Gaither and Jacob Soley."

The captain of a vessel arrived at Boston in 55 days from Gottenburg, was boarded on the 2d. July, in lat. 43. long. 46, from the U. S. frigate Congress, and was informed that the Commodore's ship (the President) had had an engagement with an English frigate, and that eleven men were killed on board her. The squadron had captured an English brig from N. Brunswick for England, and burnt her; the crew was on board one of the frigates.

An Express Post is established from Washington city to Detroit by way of Pittsburg, which is to go through and return to Washington every ten days, making a journey of upwards of 100 miles each day.

### DIED.

In England, Capt. HENRY WHITBY, aged 30; who commanded the Leander, 50 gun ship, when she fired on one of our coasters and murdered John Pierce, an American sailor. He was afterwards promoted for this humane and honorable act to the command of his majesty's ship Briton!

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

An interview is requested with E—or if not convenient, some mode pointed out by which the answer of the Editor to the note of July 28, can be communicated.

The Editor of the "Kentucky Gazette" being attached to Capt. N. G. S. Hart's company of Volunteer Infantry, (now under marching orders,) intends leaving his business to the management of a friend, during his absence on the expedition to Canada. The warning being short, has afforded him but little time to arrange his business.—It is therefore requested that such of his friends as can possibly make it convenient to call, in the course of the present week, will not fail to do so, and pay their subscriptions, advertising accounts, &c.

This is an earnest request, and it is hoped it will be taken into serious and immediate consideration, as the Editor wishes to be prepared to pay every cent he owes. Time will not permit, or many would not have the trouble of calling.

August 11th, 1812.

### State of Kentucky.

Jessamine County & Circuit set. July Term, 1812.

JAMES M'KINNEY, complainant }  
against }  
EDY M'KINNEY, defendant. }  
On Bill for divorce.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and the defendant not having answered the complainant's bill according to law, and it appearing to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the said complainant it is ordered, that unless she doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file her answer or demurrer to the complainant's said bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed against her: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth, agreeable to law.

A copy—Attest  
33-8w\* LESLIE COMBS, d. c. c. c. c.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and twenty acres of LAND, between two and three miles from town, near the Georgetown road—all under fence, two hundred panels post and rail fence, 80 acres wood land, 20 acres in clover, the balance in timothy and garden; two never failing springs; lays well, in a good neighborhood.

A well improved FARM, two miles North East of Lexington containing two hundred acres, seventy cleared, a comfortable brick dwelling and convenient out houses, a large double barn, and good springs.

Fifteen acres, being three OUT LOTS, on Main cross street; situation high, commanding a full view of the town and vicinity.

Five acres on high street; situation desirable to any gentleman wishing to build, for the residence of a family; a well of good water and pump, well known as Patterson's peach orchard.

A new brick house on Mill Street, occupied by Mr. Dumisnil.

A brick house on Main Street, opposite Mr. Stout's, 40 feet on Main and Mill street.

This property is offered for sale on reasonable terms, the payments will be made to suit purchasers.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, August 1, 1812. 33-3t

### Information Wanted.

OF the heirs of Henry Pulwider, who was supposed to reside in the western country. JASON PULWIDER, of Maryland, deceased, devised an estate to the said heirs—particulars will be made known to them on application by letter or otherwise, to Jacob Kuntz, living twelve miles from Fredericktown, and about four miles from Middletown, in Frederick county. It is desired that the said heirs make themselves known as speedily as possible.

33-3t August 10th, 1812.

I WILL BARTER THE COVERING HORSE

### DARE-DEVIL.

For Whiskey, Corn, or Geldings & Mares, If application is made prior to the 22d inst.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

### Wagon & Cart.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

August 11, 1812. 33-4f

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Boone's creek, Fayette county, near Cleveland's landing, on Monday last, (2d August) a likely negro man, named CHARLES, yellow complexion—five feet eight inches high, and heavy made, walks irregular with his toes outward—twenty-two years of age; he has lost two or three of his upper corner teeth—his clothing hemp linen trousers, and shirts—he had an iron collar on when he went away, J. R. marked on it. It is probable he will make for Little north Elkhorn. The above reward will be given for his delivery if taken out of the state—if within the state, ten dollars—and if taken in the county, five dollars, and reasonable charges paid.

Jeremiah Rogers.

August 5, 1812. 33-4f

### NOTICE.

THAT whereas I executed my bond to Joel Shaw, of Mughlenburg county, state of Kentucky, on the 9th day of November, 1811, for the sum of 284 dollars, due eighteen months from the day it was executed. This is to caution all persons from trading for or taking any assignment for said bond, as I am determined not to pay it (unless compelled by law) until the said Shaw shall make me a lawful title to the land lying in Woodford county, for which the said bond was executed, and it being out of the power of said Shaw to make a legal title until two of the legatees, who are now minors, become of age.

CHARLES F. PAYNE.

Woodford county, August 10th, 1812. 3t+50c

### FOR SALE.

BETWEEN 35 and 40 acres of woodland, about four or five miles from Lexington, at the crossing of the Iron works road by Henry's mill road, lying on the South side of the Iron works road, and on the west of Henry's mill road. It is admirably calculated for a tavern or tradesman. One third the price will be expected in hand, the remainder in 3 and 6 months.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 10, 1812. 33-3t

### REES'S CYCLOPEDIA.

THE second part of the seventeenth volume and the first & second parts of the eighteenth v. of this work is ready for delivery to subscribers, at this office.

Jessamine County.

TAKEN up by Henry Land, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Silver creek, a dark brown mare, some saddle spots, and some white on her hind foot, 8 or 9 years old, and about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock T, appraised to \$20; also, a dark bay filly, some white on her hind foot, two or 3 years old, about 13 hands high, appraised to \$15.

John Metcalf, j. p. J. c.

June 3d, 1812. 33+

April 27, 1812.

TAKEN up by James Surcl, in Montgomery county, on the head of Grassy lick creek, a Roan mare, nine years old this spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup iron—has the marks of the collar and gears, appraised to thirty dollars. Also a dark bay horse about 13 1/2 hands high, six years old this spring, his near fore foot and off hind foot white, a few white hairs in his forehead, has the marks of a collar & gears, appraised to \$25.

William Farrow, j. p.

TAKEN UP by David Oliver, Jessamine county, a BAY MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, eight years old, a few small saddle spots, a lump on her right arm, up near her body, shod before, appraised to \$30. Posted the 15th May, 1812.

Peter Higbee.

P. S. The above mare has been the property of Mr. Crawford, merchant, Frankfort.

### Journeymen Carpenters.

THREE or four good House Joiners, will meet with employment, and good wages.

One or two apprentices wanted immediately.

KENNEDY & BRAND.

August 11, 1812. 33-4f

### WAS FOUND

ON the last day of the election, in Lexington, a Gold Breast Pin Key. The owner can get it at this office, by paying for this advertisement.

August 11, 1812. 23-4f.

TAKEN UP by James Eubank living in Clark County, 1-2 miles below Winchester, on the road leading to Lexington (Todd's road), ONE BLOOD BAY FILLY; 2 years old this spring, near or about 13 hands high, no brands or other marks perceivable. Appraised to \$10. March 14th, 1812. 33-3t.

(A copy.) Teste,

David Bullock, c. c. c.

TAKEN UP by Albertus Brite, on Little north Elkhorn, a strawberry roan mare, four years old, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, and also the off fore, foot docked, but no brands perceivable, about 13 1-2 hands high: appraised to \$15. Certified by me this 2nd June, 1812. 33-3t.

Robert S. Russell, j. p.



## CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

### Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.  
11—tf  
March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

### SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.  
January 1st, 1812.

### The Subscriber

HAS REMOVED HIS  
Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

### Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.  
WILLIAM BOWLIN.  
26th January, 1812. 5—tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.  
17—tf  
Lexington, April 17, 1812

### Slate Iron Works.

#### The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

#### Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation: where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

#### BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.  
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.  
December 21, 1811. 2—tf

### A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK HOUSE, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. To which will be added, if desired by the purchaser, Twenty-five Acres of prime wood land, adjoining the above, a handsome, level and remarkably rich spot, bounded on one side by the North fork of Elkhorn.—For further particulars enquire of

EDWD : CHURCH, Junr.

Living on the premises, near Mr. Andrew Price's brick house.

March 7, 1812.

### MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

#### House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
PETER MASON.  
January 14, 1812. 12—tf

### FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

#### FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville, on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K. Or ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

#### HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.  
March, 1812.

TAKEN UP by John Cowper living on the waters of Howards upper creek one bay mare 5 years old, 14 hands one inch high with a star in her forehead—and her near hind and fore feet white: appraised to \$20.

M. VIVION.

May 18th 1812.

## STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.  
4—ly  
January 17th, 1812.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thurston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 3333 1/3 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warrant deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17—tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorized to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.  
THOMAS D. OWINGS.  
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9—tf

## For Sale.

A LOT of ground on main Cross Street adjoining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—30 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone street adjoining Mr. John Springle's. apply to I. & E. WOODRUFF, Agents for the Proprietor.  
May 25th, 1812. 22—tf

## COMMISSION STORE.

D. BRADFORD

HAS FOR SALE VALUABLE

Law & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper,

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very low. Cash will be given for CLEAN WOOL.  
Lexington, June 24, 1812. 23—f

## MASONIC.

THE grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day preceding, being the 25th day of the month, a grand funeral procession will be formed at the Hall, and an oration delivered by the Grand Orator at the Presbyterian church, in memory of our departed M. W. Grand Master, Joseph H. Davie; to which all the brethren are invited.  
By order of the M. W. D. G. M.  
Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.  
Lexington, May 27, 1812. 25

## Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

—31—tf  
Lexington, July 21, 1812.

## State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit and County.

JOEL AILES, Complainant,

against

The Trustees of Nicholasville, &c. Defendants.

THIS day came the defendants aforesaid by their attorney, and the complainant not having filed his answer to an answer in chancery in the nature of a cross bill agreeable to law; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Ailes is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On motion of the defendants it is ordered that unless he doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer or demurrer to the defendants' said cross bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, according to law.

(A copy.) Teste,

30—8w.ctu. LESLIE COMBS, D. C. J. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed to Lexington from the state of Ohio, will practice law in the courts of Fayette, Jessamine, and Scott—he resides at the house of Tho. Worland—next door below Wm. T. Banton's, and two doors below the jail, where his sign may be seen over the door—he will also draw deeds of conveyance, agreements, contracts &c. and attend to all the business of a Servicer.  
JOHN MONROE.  
June 23, 1812. 26—tf

NOTICE.—Persons who made purchases at my sale of stock, &c. on the 15th of July, 1811, are notified that their notes have become due, and that my arrangements render it necessary to collect the debts due to me—for the purpose of said collection I will attend at the Court House in Lexington on August court day next. Such debtors to me as fail to attend on that day, may be assured that their notes will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.—Persons who wish to call on me previous to the above day will find me at my present residence about half a mile from the Court House, adjoining the residence of Mr. John L. Martin.  
WILLIAM WEST.  
July 31st, 1812. 32

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

### Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

### Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

### ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

### Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

### Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

#### Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walderman Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

## Auction & Commission Store.

DANIEL BRADFORD

HAS taken the room in the Coffee-House, lately occupied as a Book-Store, by Johnson and Warner, where he has opened an Auction and Commission Store, for the sale of any article deposited with him.

Auction days—Wednesdays and Saturdays, to commence at eight o'clock, A. M.  
Lexington, May 12, 1812.

### Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

#### I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

#### Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &

Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26—tf  
June 22d, 1812.

## For Sale,

A STRONG VIRGINIA MADE

### WAGON,

IN good repair—Also three young MULES well broken to gears. For further particulars, apply to Edw'd. Church, Stroud's road, two and a half miles from town, opposite A. Price brick house. 2

## BLANK BILLS OF LADING AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thru-ton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.  
Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20—tf

M'CALLA, GAINES & Co.—Agents for the proprietor, have on hand a quantity of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for coughs, colds, consumptions, &c. which they will dispose of at the same prices they are sold for in the eastern states. The good effects of this medicine has been experienced already in this part of the world by all those who have made trial.—By calling at their shop, corner of Market and Short Streets, a number of respectable attestations can be seen.  
Lexington, June 12, 1812.

The Detergent is also sold by the following persons, viz: Doct. A. Montgomery, Frankfort—Doct. Rice, Glasgow—Doct. Robertson, Richmond—Aikin & Gaines, Danville—Doct. B. Mason, Lancaster—Doct. R. Taliaferro, Winchester—Doct. James Welch, Dayton, (state of Ohio.) This medicine will be distributed to the principal towns in the state of Ohio and Tennessee, so soon as proper agents can be found. 27—2mo.

## Public Notice.

I SHALL apply to the county court of Cumberland county at their October term next, for the purpose of establishing a town upon my land in the county aforesaid, to be called by the name of Campbellsburgh, situated on Cumberland river, at my ferry landing.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.  
June 23d, 1812. 27—cow3m

Clark Circuit, June Term, 1812.  
REBECCA JONIER, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.  
against  
WHITE COKE, Deft.

This day came the complainant by her counsel, and the defendant failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, the referee on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news-paper eight week successively, before the next term.  
(A COPY) ATTEST,  
28 J. C. SAM. M. TAYLOR, C. C. C. C.

## Pleasure Garden.

THE subscriber after considerable labour and expense has completed a pleasure garden for the amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity. Refreshments of every description that are in this part of the country can be had on the shortest notice. The place is handsomely situated, on an eminence commanding a fine view of Lexington and the country seats around.

The garden is laid out in spacious walks, and pleasant summer houses are erected for the convenience of small parties with a handsome pavilion in the centre for large parties.

The distance from town being only one mile (between the George town and Cynthia roads) renders it extremely pleasant for visitants either walking or riding.

JAREZ VIGUS.

July 6th 1812.  
The above place containing forty acres of land enclosed with new post-and-railing, a spacious dwelling house of eight rooms nearly completed, with all other convenient buildings is now offered for sale, and if not sold by private contract before the fifth day of September next, will be then sold at public auction. A long credit will be given for three fourths of the purchase money.  
J. V.

## NEW GOODS.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter,  
Have received, and are opening in the house lately occupied by Thos. Wallace Esq. an elegant assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods

Hard Ware and Cutlery

Queens and China Wares

Groceries &c. &c.

The whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash in hand.

July 7, 1812.

They have by the Trunk, Morocco and Kid Shoes.

Also, Bolting Cloths of various numbers.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

28 T. S. & T.

## A High Price in Cash

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

### A WOMAN,

UNDER thirty years old who can be well recommended as a cook, washer or either—also for a

#### Likely Girl,

of from 14 to 20. Enquire of the Printer.  
July 14, 1812. 29—tf

## TAKEN

FROM a negro, supposed to have been stolen, a dark coloured GREAT COAT, lined with yellow flannel, about half worn. The owner is requested to call at the Kentucky Gazette office, prove his property and take it, after paying for this advertisement.  
ALLAN DAVIS.  
Lexington, July 22d, 1812. 31—tf

CHINA SILKS, &c.—An invoice just received, consisting of the following kind, to wit:—

100 pieces Sarsnett, assorted. Plaid—25 different patterns.  
25 do. white, light blue, lilac, slate, olive, brown and purple.  
100 do. Canton Crape, black, brown, lead, drab, orange, lilac, salmon, straw, scarlet, pink, yellow and white.  
25 do. Black Senshaw.  
25 do. Black Silk Waistcoating  
50 do. Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, selected patterns.

200 do. Red, yellow, and green Morocco Skins; large and superior dress.

These goods are probably the best of their kind ever brought to this Country. The patterns generally are the newest and really choice. They are offered to the Store-keepers at a low rate, it being an object to close sales.

ALSO—

London Particular Madeira Wine, by the quarter cask, as originally imported.